## CHILE RIVALS TEXAS

Pacific Beats Upon Shore Line of 2,500 Miles.

PERU A PROGRESSIVE STATE

Two South American Republics Ship Exports Worth \$126,000,000-Their Imports Are \$104,000,000, and the United States Furnishes Only 15 Per Cent-Mining Chief Industry.

The following article upon the industrial progress of Chile and Peru was prepared under the direction of John Barrett. director, from information available in the library of the Bureau of American Republics

Argentina has been compared to an expanded Dakota; or, if the snow and cold of that Northern State must be considered, it is better to think of Texas, with its field, its pastures, and endless vistas. For almost 800 miles after leaving Buenos Ayres, due west toward Chile and the Pacific Ocean, the traveler sees cattle, wheat, alfalfa, and sheep, on a level plain, over which the railway easily transports these products to tidewater. After leaving this agricultural land, the road enters the mountains, the Andes are crossed at the height of eternal snows-it is no longer plain, but peaks and valleys-and longer plain, but peaks and valleys—and even greater than the mineral output; this is the difference between Argentina her cotton goes to England, her sugar is and Chile.

From Antarctic to Tropies.

Chile is 2,520 miles long. All this stretch on the coast is accessible to the sea. Chile has already 3,300 miles of railway, and is rapidly extending her system, so that soon there will be trans-Andean rail Meiggs, the American, first scaled the longitudinal line traversing practically the republic from end to end. The ultimate backbone of the country is reached by nurness is to connect Punta Arenas on purpose is to connect Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, with the trop-ical north; a rail system over which, as well as over the coastwise steamers that well as over the coastwise steamers that to-day convey most of the traffic, can be carried the sheep, the wheat, and the crops of the temperate zone, to exchange with the nitrates, the copper, and the cotton; for Chile can grow everything, and its rich in mineral wealth also is rich in mineral wealth also.

and \$97,000,000 were exports. Of the im-ports into Chile, the United States fur-as give employment and homes to thounished 9.92 per cent, Great Britain 37.71 sands of future Americans per cent, Germany 25.23 per cent, France 1.5 per cent, and Australia 4 per cent, the remainder being distributed among the other contributing nations. Of the exports from Chile, the United States took 15.20 per cent, Great Britain 38.20 per cent and Germany 27.58 per cent. The great difference between the imports into the

Products of North Chile.

In the northern portion the order of importance is oils, machinery, mineral products, although this is the great mineral products, although this is the great mineral region, but as yet only the crude material is produced; the manufactured article of iron, steel, and copper being cheaper when imported than when made at home. In the commercial, pastoral, at home. In the commercial, pastoral, at home. In the commercial, pastoral, and produced this progress in his native state. No. 49. Steinmetz vs. Thomas. Attorneys, A. B. Herbsleb and G. R. Hamlin—H. A. Dodge.

No. 487. Kinsman vs. Strohm. Attorneys, C. S. Chapin, C. J. O'Kell, and E. L. Mooney—T. A. Comolly, and J. B. Connolly.

No. 488. Edsch.

No. 490. Steinmetz vs. Thomas. Attorneys, A. G. Dean.

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No. 490. Steinmetz vs. Thomas. Attorneys, A and agricultural sections of Middle and Southern Chile textiles head the list, while machinery and vegetable products

considerable item, even omitting for the moment the mineral wealth. Horses and mules are exported in large numbers; \$500,000 worth of honey and wax was shipped away last year, most of it going to Germany; of animal products, hides, wool, &c., the amount was \$3,000,000; of vegetable products, wheat, barley, beans, and the products of the same of the products, wheat, barley, beans, weather the financing of the new enterprise.

Finance New Enterprise.

In addition to the real estate proposition, the same company is lending assistance toward the financing of the new enterprises. As was stated heretofore, wool, &c., the amount was \$3,000,000; of vegetable products, wheat, barley, beans, weather the purpose of building a clean, was obtained in Baltimo regularity of older cities. The council for political purposes. They are not in the council fo wool, &c., the amount was \$3,000,060; of vegetable products, wheat, barley, beans, &c., \$3,000,000; while other crops traceable to the fields produced a surplus for ex-

port of \$1,000,000. Chile is not given credit for such agricultural riches, yet she is entitled to it. There are 125,000,000 acres which might be used for agriculture and grazing, but only 25,000,000 are thus employed. If Chile reached a population equal to that of France (Chile to-day has about 4,000,000, she would have 54,000,000, and could nourish them all from the soil. Above this area for crops and cattle, however, are 60,000,000 other acres which are not arable, 25,000,000 are thus employed. If Chile area for crops and cattle, however, are 60,000,000 other acres which are not arable,

but supply minerals.

agriculture, is the basis of national prosperity. From the point of view of the variety of products of the mines, few countries offer such opportunities for business as Chile. Nearly all the known metals of the world are found here, but among these the most important is nitrate of The mining of nitrate is divided into about 100 large contracts, the government making an annual allotment for the working of new nitrate lands. The industry employs about 35,000 workmen The principal consumers are Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States. Nitrate has an agricultural and industrial value, being used for fertilizer and for chemical products.

It is estimated that if the world's annual consumption be stated to be 5,000,000 tons, the deposits in Chile will supply the world for 350 years. During the last commercial year the world's consumption was 36,000,000 quintals of 100 pounds each. Chile exported \$65,000,000 of nitrates. But this is by no means all the mineral output. Of copper, about \$8,000,000 worth left the country; of lodine, nearly \$3,000,000; of borax, about \$1,000,000, and of gold, about

Peru Reaches Both Seas.

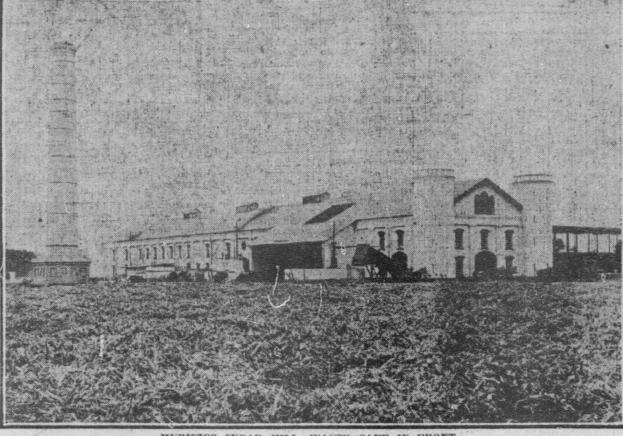
Peru has one great advantage over all the South American republics, except Colombia. She has a coast line on the Pacific 1,300 miles long, with harbors capable of caring for all the shipping of the western slope; but in addition Peru has a port on the Amazon, Iquitos, 2,300 miles from the Atlantic, but practically a sea because here can be loaded the products of the great interior, both vegetable and mineral, and sent, without transshipment, to all other nations of the

For the last year the exports of Peru were about \$25,000,000, and the exports nearly \$29,000,000. The country is recognized as a highly mineralized region, and tradition has made Peru the home of much of the wealth of the Incas, and the spot from which Pizarro enriched Spain. This is true to-day. Copper and silver are the leading metals. One large mining company produced forty tons of pure copper a day, and this increases every year. In 1906 \$5,000,000 worth of copper was produced, nearly \$5,000,000 of silver, nearly \$1,000,000 of gold, and over \$1,000,000 of petroleum. Besides these there are valuable deposits of lead, quicksilver, iron, tin, and sulphur. Peru is blessed above many of her neighbors in having accessible and already worked deposits of all kinds of coal. Petroleum, also, is proed in a modern, commercial way, so that she is one of the lucky few not com pelled to go abroad for illuminating oils.

Agriculture Shows Progress.

Yet the mistake is too often made of supposing that Peru bases her claims to wealth upon such exhaustible resources as minerals. Her exports for the last year show how progressive the country agriculturally. 160,000 tons of sugar, 10,600 tons of cotton 4,500 tons of wool, 2,500 tons of rubber, and 7,300 tons of coca. Her agricultural products in 1906 amounted to \$20,000,000,

## TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL PLANT IN PERU.



HURIFICO SUGAR MILL-WASTE CANE IN FRONT.

famous, and some travelers claim that the forests of the upper branches of the Amazon will in time be the rubber center of the world.

Peru has about 1,200 miles of railway, and much of the best engineering skill has been shown in building them. Here routes into Argentina and Bolivia, and a Andes, and has demonstrated that nothis rich in mineral wealth also.

For the last fiscal year reported, the foreign trade of Chile amounted to \$176,600,000, of which \$79,000,000 were imports (northern) corner of the republic, and

DAILY COURT RECORD

(Saturday, May 9, 1908.)

DISTRICT COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Assignments for Tuesday, May 12, 1908: Patent appeals No. 414. Moore vs. Hewitt. At-torney, J. R. Edsch.

ollow.

The exports from the republic are a onsiderable item, even omitting for the local content of the local content of the content of the local content o

Equity Court No. 1.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLABAUGH.
Assignments for Monday, May 11, 1908:
No. 215. Mahoney vs. Lockwood et al. Attorneys, Emig-Grunwell.

No. 257. Walsh vs. Walsh et al. Attorneys, Roys

-Quinn.

No. 255. Mitchell vs. Mitchell et al. Attorneys,

Equity Court No. 2.

Mining Chief Industry.

Of all the industries in Chile, that of mining is the most important. This, with

Davis and McGowan, Serven & Mohun-J. J. Darlington lington.

Circuit Court No. 1, No. 17. King vs. Douglass. Attorneys, Gordon & Gordon-Gaskins, Beckett & De Rief. No. 427. National Safe Deposit and Trust Com-pany vs. Hibbs. Attorneys, A. S. Worthington-J.

Circuit Court No. 2. JUSTICE ANDERSON.
Assignments for Monday, May 11, 1908:
No. 25. Imhof. administrator, vs. Chesapeake and Jotomac Telephone Company. Attorneys, Leon Toriner—G. E. Hamilton.

r-G. E. Hamilton.

336. Alcott-Ross Company vs. Williamsonr Lumber Company. Attorneys, John RidontPradt and C. F. Wilson.

420. Johnston vs. Ballinger. Attorneys, W. J.
vert-J. M. Thurston and Cole & Donaldson.

444. Nokes vs. Chase. Attorneys, L. J.
cr-W. J. Lambert.

516. Dennison vs. City and Schoolea. ather-W. J. Lambert.

No. 516, Dennison vs. City and Suburban Railway wert it into furnitu mpany et al. Attorneys, H. S. Matthews and A. Bowen-R. R. Perry & Son.

No. 518, Central National Bank vs. Getz. Attorys, Brandenburg & Brandenburg-A. H. Bell.

The mineral wea

Criminal Court No. 1. JUSTICE STAFFORD. United States vs. Hyde-Benson-Dimond-Schweider spiracy; on trial. Attorneys, A. S. Worthington A. Birney, R. G. Donaldson, J. C. Campbell

Criminal Court No. 2. JUSTICE BARNARD. Assignment for Monday, May 11, 1908: No. 14732. In re estate of Louisa B. Hughes.

Probate Court. JUSTICE GOULD. Estate of Andrew Matsen; commission returned inly executed. Attorney, Ellen S. Mussey.
Estate of Herman L. Livingston; petition for Estate of John E. Libbey; petition for probate

## BUILDING A CITY IN "OLE" VIRGINIA

Continued from Page One.

Wheat has been raised merely as a supplemental crop, and in such quantity as ould be transported easily to the local mills in the county. Naturally, where grasses grow readily, and by the way, the hay crop in Virginia has been de-

Another thing that strikes the outtically all the land in the incorporated and the water for domestic purposes can-lines, is not offering this property as a not be excelled anywhere. boom proposition. The organizers are seeking to develop industry and trade, and thereby increase the value of their making no bid for land speculators. Natrally, their idea being carried out, to oring industries and trade to the com-nunity, will increase the value of real

proper lines, Mr. John E. Walker, the 488. Ehret vs. Star Brewing Company. At-ys, Wallace Greene and Melville Church—F. B. ready made an enviable reputation, and

ty, which has heretofore been hauled ing industry. They are honest, high-over dirt roads to Petersburg, Richmond, minded men of character. Blackstone, and other markets, to a shipping point in the county, there has been rganized by the active force at Ken-Savings and the tobacco of the county and adjoining This corporation is a \$75,000 tiful. oncern, of which \$25,000 is 7 per cent

Bids for these two warehouses will be pened some time shortly, and it is the expectation of the company to be ready for business to handle this year's crop. These warehouses will practically have a monopoly on the tobacco business of Lunenburg County, which no doubt will reach 5,000,000 pounds per annum. Already the company has received propositions from tobacco men which will in-sure the company of a profitable invest-

good. It is adjacent to a fine timber area. Oak, pine, poplar, sycamore, birch, and

Labor conditions would be admirable, in that the cost of land and the owner-ship of homes would make it possible for a contented, happy community workers. There are a number of mills in the county adjacent to the line of the Virginian Railway, to cut the timber. There is needed a local factory to convert it into furniture, This, undoubtedly,

Splendid Granite Quarries,

The mineral wealth of the county is considerable, and yet as far as is known, this is not the greatest of the opportunities in the county. There is a splendid granite deposit, and already some of the quarries are being worked, the railroad having established a crusher near Kenbridge, which is furnishing crushed rock for ballast all along the line. It has been asserted by some that there is a vein of coal running through a portion of the county, yet it has not been developed sufficienty to know whether it could be Falls and Old Dominion Railway, of sevmined profitably. One thing is sure, and eral two-story frame houses. The houses that is that the soapstone deposit will are on an elevation overlooking a por-immediately be taken hold of. There is a splendid vein there that can be work-into Maryland. It is the intention of the ed in a most economical way. The soap-firm to do considerable building in this stone in other sections of Virginia has

ONE OF THE BUSY SPOTS ON THE PACIFIC.

been worked to profitable advantage, and no doubt it will be in Lunenburg.

topographically such that it drains thoroughly. There are some splendid waterpower possibilities in the county. 'It is intersected by the Meherin River and its branches, the Notaway River touching its borders, the Flat Rock and Hounds weloping by leaps and bounds, there is good stock raising, and it is entirely creeks running almost entirely through. Only five miles from Kenridge are some time there will be a cattle market at fine water powers, at Notaway Falls. No doubt, by proper construction there could be developed a large electrical power sider coming into Kenbridge, is the fact that would furnish the motor power for that the Kennedy-Walker Land and Development Company, which owns practice country is remarkably free from malaria,

Good Churches and Schools.

There are splendid church facilities holdings, and are selling the lots with a in the county, and there is a strong move-view of permanent settlers, and are ment to develop the public school system, which is already good.

I have gone somewhat into detail to describe Lunenburg County and some of its possibilities, merely as a background The Kennedy-Walker Land and De- to Kenbridge. Unless a town or comrelopment Company is composed of men munity has good country surrounding who live in Kenbridge and are vitally its business naturally will not enlarge. interested in its development along Kenbridge has the country to draw from. president and general manager, has spent It is a natural point in Lunenburg Counome time in the southern part of California, and the wonderful progress made ty will gravitate. Kenbridge is being there induced him to organize a company laid out with wide streets, with a view to repeat this progress in his native of developing a town for comfortable State. Mr. D. T. Kennedy, the secretary living, as well as prosperous business.

the order and ty is tobacco. Hence, the necessity of for the purpose of building a clean, bringing the tobacco of Lunenburg Counhealthy city, for the purpose of develop-

"At the meeting I attended the council established fire limits, and likewise passed ordinances governing their sanitary conditions. One of the things that bridge the Lunenburg Warehouse and struck me was that certain regulations Tobacco Company, for the purpose of should be immediately passed to remove erecting two large warehouses to handle all unsightly objects from the town. These men propose to have a town beau-

The members of the council are Dr.

W. A. Kindig, Messrs. J. A. Almand, E. W. Seay, William Kennedy, Theodore Orgain; J. A. Webb, and the mayor of Kenbridge is Hon, T. W. Webb, and the city attorney, Mr. W. Moncure Gravatt. I likewise attended the board of trade State and national, that will in its charneeting. They have a live board of trade, known as the Lunenburg Board of Trade, the president of which is Mr. L. W. Bridgeforth, and the secretary, Mr. D. W. Kennedy. This board of trade is No. 489. Hennessy vs. Chase. Attorneys, Mc-Gowan, Serven & Mohun and Nathaniel and C. R. furniture factory would appear especially unique in that it takes on the whole good. It is adjacent to a fine timber area. county, and its purpose is to develop the entire county of Lunenburg. It exhibits employment bureaus, heart cedar in great abundance are eas-ily accessible.

| Continue of usefulness, and is spending money to advertise the town practicable. | 5. Uniform and county. It might not be a bad thing for some of Washington's Chamber of emmerce to attend a meeting of the dustrial disputes by arbitration, Lunenburg County Board of Trade. These men are going to bring things to pass. Kenbridge is not organized for the purpose of being a boom town, but the Development Company behind it has laid out their lines on a conservative basis and are appealing to men of sound business judgment, pointing out the possibilities of the community and seeking for investors of the character who will make good citizens, and will aid development along these lines, and in a few there will be built up on this Virginian modern, clean, aggressive community of wealth-producing Americans, and Kenbridge will be its name.

Houses Started at Glebe Highlands. Craig & Evans have started the erection, at Glebe Highlands, on the Great

PLAN NATIONAL BODY

Builders of Washington and Baltimore Organize.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS ARE FREE

Minor Societies Will Unite in National Congress, Where Subjects of Interest Will Be Discussed-National Officers Elected and Objects of the Body Set Forth,

Baltimore, May 9.-Builders of all secions of the United States are interested in the Interstate Builders and Traders' Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia, which has been formed by Baltimore and Washington builders, largely through the efforts of Secretary I. H. Scates, of the Builders' Exchange of Baltimore. Nearly every day letters are received from all parts of the country, making inquiries as to the workings of the new organization. The South and West seem particularly interested.

There is every indication that similar rganizations will be formed in all secions of the country. While the present rganization is composed of only two ities, it is probable, before the warm weather begins and building operations open up extensively, three cities will be added to the association. Mr. Scates is in daily communication with Philadelphia, and it now seems only a question of days before the builders there will enter the interstate association, practically as an entirety. Richmond and Norfolk are also interested, and probably will come into the association very shortly.

Popular in the South,

The South has taken hold of the idea in an enthusiastic manner, and it is believed an association will be formed in that section of the country along the same lines as the Baltimore and Washington association, and that there will be a working understanding between the two organizations. It is probable that the center of the Southern association will be at Atlanta, Ga., and that all of the building trades south of Virginia will become affiliated with the Atlanta associa-

The idea is to group the various sections of the country in which similar conditions prevail under the one organization. There will then be a series of organizations throughout the entire country working under one plan, yet each organization retaining its identity and operating under agreements which are suited to that particular locality. There will be constant ommunication among all the organizations. From time to time there will be a national congress held at which each of the associations covering two, three, or four States, will be represented.

Leaves Local Bodies Free,

Workings of the builders' organizations of each of the cities will not be interfered with by the central association. If Kenbridge were a boom town, sit- Baltimore has made no change in the uated in the far West, in a few months law of the Builders' Exchange since the corner lots would be selling at exorbitant prices, and fortune seekers would nor has Washington. Yet the two organibe flocking in. But Kenbridge is not a zations work in perfect harmony in the Kenbridge is incorporated under the Interstate Association. In fact, the use-Kenbridge is incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia. It has a fulness of the association was demonstrated in the labor troubles in Washinging of the council, which I attended, busiton some time ago. All kinds of labor obtained in Baltimore through th local officers of the association and sent

In speaking of the association plan,

"The great trouble with national associations is that cumbersome laws are made which suit some sections, but are entirely out of harmony with the situation in other sections. National organizations, moreover, do not reach into every corner, and there are many big gaps which heretofore have made national organizations unsatisfactory. Un der the present scheme of sectional organization all of the former difficulties will be overcome. By having organizations, liberal in their views, but working in perfect harmony, each organization covering only the section where similar building conditions prevail, I believe the requirements will be met '

Objects of Association.

The declared principles of the Interstate Builders and Traders' Association

acter protect the public interest and cor-2. Co-operation with the various associations of architects, engineers, and kin-

dred organizations. 3. The establishment and fostering of trade schools. 4. The development of a system of loca 5. Uniformity of building laws as far as

6. The merit system, and upon the basis of this system the settlement of all in-7.-Friendly relation between employer and employe as necessary for the per-

manent success of both. Officers of Association,

The officers of the Interstate Builders and Traders' Association are: President, Joseph Richardson, of Washington; first vice president, Theodore F. Krug, of Baltimore; second vice president, E. C. Graham, of Washington; treasurer, William H. Morrow, of Baltimore; secre-Railway in Lunenburg County, Va., a tary, I. H. Scates, of Baltimore. The board of governors is composed of the following Baltimore and builders: Baltimore-John K. How, F. G. Boyd, William H. Morrow, Theodore Mottu, and John Trainor; Washington-E. C. Graham, W. T. Galliher, W. D. Nolan, Charles Langley, and S. J. Prescott.

MAY 10 IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1503—Columbus discovered the Tortugas Islands. 1811—Sir Thomas Dale arrived at the Jamestown colony with 3 ships, 300 people, 12 cows, 20 goats, and all things needful. 1770—First town meeting held to resist British aggression. 1775-Philadelphia, the seat of government of the

1775—Philadelphia, the seat of government of the United States.

1781—Camden. S. C., evacuated by the British.

1797—Frigate United States launched.

1837—All the banks in the city of New York, without exception and by common consent, stop specia payments. The banks throughout the Union adopted the same course.

1861—Gen. Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate troops in Virginia.

1862—Norfolk, Va., surrendered to the Union troops.

1863—Stonewall Jackson died.

1865—Jefferson Davis captured in Georgia by Col. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

1869—Dr. Thomas Durant and Gov. Leland Stanford drive the last spikes connecting the Union and Central Pacific railroads at Promontory Point, Utah.

"The Soul of Croesus," by Gerald Villiers-Stuart, author of "In the Balance." &c., an astounding plot, taking up in daring style the theme of wealthomania, replete with startling situations and thrilling climaxes, will begin Monday, May 11, in The Washington Herald. Do not miss it. One of the most thrilling romances ever conceived. Worthy of Poe at his best.

Lawsuits. No. 50545. Joseph W. Buck vs. Herbert Wadsworth; appeal. Attorney, I. Q. H. Alward,
No. 50546. Thomas Somerville Company vs. H.
Percy Scoville; note, \$150, Attorney, J. D. Williams.
No. 50547. Conger Bros, & Co. vs. Jacob P. Maxwell; account, \$1,345.72. Attorneys, Brandenburg & Brandenburg.

<del></del><sup></sup><sup></sup>

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HERALD WANTS BRING RESULTS

VIEW OF THE HARBOR AT VALPARAISO, CHILE,